



WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* taking the *Gazette's* recent announcement of the, at least, temporary abandonment of the scheme for the construction of the famous iron steamship *Pocahontas*, as a basis, set on foot an investigation of the scheme referred to, and devoted five columns of its yesterday's issue, and three of its today's, to an exposition of the whole affair, which it denounces as a fraud and swindle from beginning to end. The idea that such a ship was to be built here, though really entertained by some people, never found any general credence, and was discredited from the first by reason of the evident desire of those at the head of the scheme to give it notoriety. It is needless to say that the effect of this affair has been injurious to the city, and will tend to discredit enterprises that may be started here in the future.

MR. CONKLING, in his high priced argument in the Virginia habeas corpus case, spoke of the English holders of Virginia bonds as "speculators, trying to make a large profit out of their investment." Mr. Tucker, in his lower priced argument, spoke of them as "peddlers of coupons." Virginia spoke very differently of the people referred to when she took their or their fathers' money in exchange for her bonds. That exchange was made at her urgent solicitation, and instead of calling them "avaricious speculators" and "peddlers of coupons," she spoke of them as her benefactors, and expressed to them the thanks usual when a borrower obtains a loan on what he considers good and easy terms.

IN HIS speech at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last night, Secretary Lamar said:

"There is another vital element which forms a basis upon which rests all things, and that is mercantile honor. There have been many inventions which increase tonnage and all things which go to make up successful commerce. But none of you can name one that can compare to the power of commercial credit, and this credit rests upon the reputation of the individual. It is not likely that those who favor the reputation of Virginia's debt would have profited much by a delay in the hearing of the Virginia habeas corpus case until Mr. Lamar shall take his seat upon the Supreme Bench."

MOST UNPREJUDICED people having no other knowledge of the unseemly difference between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Sparks than what they have obtained from the public letters of the two gentlemen referred to on that subject, are disposed to think that the latter has not only right, in point of law, but the interest of the people, as opposed to that of land monopolies, on his side, and that of the Interior Department, large as it is, is not large enough, as Secretary Lamar said, to hold both; the Secretary should have expedited his own expected transfer therefrom.

SECRETARY LAMAR, in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce of New York last night, said perhaps the chief cause of the decrease in American tonnage since 1861 is the protective tariff. The Secretary would have been nearer correct if he had substituted the word certainly for "perhaps."

JOHN M. BOLLING, son of Robert B. Bolling, of Petersburg, died in New York yesterday.

THE man who committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel, Fredericksburg, has been identified as O. C. Messenger, of Corry, Pa.

THE Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South met in annual session in Danville, to-day. Bishop Jos. S. Kay of Georgia is presiding.

THE interstate commerce commission yesterday, in Washington, concluded the hearing upon the complaint of citizens of Danville, Va., against the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

THE copper mines of upper Fauquier county are attracting attention. Experts claim that the Fauquier ore is better paying than the Lake Superior, while, on account of its lesser percentage of pure metal, it is more easily mined.

THERE is an interesting case before the Court of Appeals which is probably the first of the kind in the country. A colored man named Coleman was sentenced to State prison for assaulting a colored woman, on the verdict of a jury of twelve colored men. His attorney appealed the case on the ground that the selection of twelve jurors on account of their color was unconstitutional. Coleman will probably get a new trial.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railroad Company was held at Staunton yesterday. Wm. A. Burke, president. The report of President Spencer was read, showing that the total receipts of the road for the year were \$122,272.12, and the expenses \$78,461.27, leaving a decrease in expenses of \$43,810.85, being an increase of \$6,066 over last year. After re-electing Samuel Spencer president and the old board of directors, the meeting adjourned.

AT a meeting last night of the Republican city democratic committee a resolution was adopted declaring that, as representatives of the people, the committee would recommend for position in the city government only such persons as voted for the Democrats in the recent election. The resolution pledges the committee to do what it can to secure the displacement of all employees of the city government who voted or worked for the reform or republican party in the recent campaign there. Several officials acted with the so-called reformers in the recent contest.

The "Pocahontas" Scheme.

On the 3d instant the *Gazette* published an article announcing the liability of the Arrow Steamship Company to carry out its original intentions and the indications of a failure of the enterprise. At the time it was hardly thought that the end was so near, nor was it expected that within a few days a ventilation of the affairs of the company and a direct charge of fraud would be published.

It was generally known here that the company was financially weak, and its repeated failures to perform the various promises made had forfeited all confidence in the building of the *Pocahontas*; but citizens who were most interested said they were satisfied with what the company was doing; that the affairs of the company were private and the public had nothing to do with them; so but little has been said in the *Gazette* for some time concerning them.

For some months past damaging statements about the company have been received at this office, but nothing definite could be learned and the reporters were always told that it was best to do nothing that would have a tendency to drive the company away, as there was a possibility that the ship might be built, in which event the city would be benefited, and if it was not built, no one here would be the worse off. It was also said that the company was spending some money here, and that every dollar so spent was more than worth the money. However, the inevitable failure of the promises about starting the building of the ship and other matters aroused suspicions, and these suspicions grew rather than diminished. One thing that shook the confidence of many was the constant publication of articles saying that the company had never spent a dollar for advertising, when it was reported that in several instances the very articles were paid for as advertisements. This, of course, threw discredit upon the company, and, as before stated, the public became less and less interested in the affair. Recently it was published that the company had mortgaged all its property to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, for one million dollars. When the deed was taken to the clerk's office of the Corporation Court to be recorded the State tax of \$1000 could not be raised, so no record of the transaction was made. Then followed the revelation of the ship and property to Mr. Agnew, when every body who read the article in the *Gazette* about the matter said, "I told you so," and now the New York *Herald*, the leading paper in the country, publishes an exposure of the workings of the Arrow Steamship Company, which statements are hard to be gainsayed.

The *Herald's* exposure of the "enterprise" is very revealing, and occupies almost an entire page. It says:

"Long and careful investigation by the *Herald* proves the Arrow Steamship Company one of the colossal swindles of the day. The story of the scheme reads like a romance. There is nothing in modern fiction to equal it."

"It was quietly organized on an extensive basis years ago in New York. But it did not burst into a full fledged boom until eighteen months ago. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000. According to the manager's statement, he went to Europe for ten or fifteen years, and with his drawings and models and plausible statements had no difficulty in getting money to live on. He was successful in humbugging the public that he finally enlarged his business to huge proportions. He called a board of assistants about him, who, with few exceptions, entered into the scheme with enthusiasm. A couple of newspaper writers, skilled in using the pen, had no objection to taking stock and a slice of the dividends before they were declared. They wrote editorials to order and not only got them put in the first column of the editor's page, but they made the editor endorse their sentiments at so much a line."

"When the scheme was opened to the public a year ago the salt water officers were:

"Engineer in Chief and General Manager—Robert M. Fryer, ex-logboat fireman and engineer, salary \$5,000.

"President—Timothy O'Meara, clerk in Custom House, \$5,000.

"Vice-President—T. S. Weaver, riverboat man, \$2,000.

"Treasurer—Mr. Munson, ex bookkeeper Dover Iron Works, \$1,200.

"Secretary—William H. Clarkson, notary and lawyer, \$1,200.

"Corresponding Secretary—David A. Curtis, skillful politician, \$1,200.

"Resident Director of Shipyards at Alexandria, Va.—James H. Connelly, expert journalist, South American correspondent Honduras, sunken ship raiser, shorthand reporter, \$2,000.

"Directors and Clerks—Martin V. B. Seear, house builder, \$1,800; C. Wood, carpenter, \$1,200; James L. Hurd, clerk Washington office, \$1,000, and Mr. Gay, clerk in Barge office."

"Every body has seen the pictures of the *Pocahontas*, which were framed and sent broadcast over the country, and printed in nautical and other papers in this country and England. Connelly, the newspaper expert and resident director of the company, who had fascinated the people with wild stories of his travels, lives in a cottage overlooking the shipyard, awaiting the first foot of keel to be laid. Mr. Agnew said that Connelly had not been with the steamship concern for three months, but investigation showed that he had recently written editorials for the papers eulogizing the *Pocahontas* swindle as loudly as ever. One of his editorials congratulated the public that the ship was about to be built; that the iron sections had been ordered in Baltimore, and would be down in a few days and work begun on the vessel with a big force of men. Investigation proved that the Baltimore people had been humbugged into believing that the ship would be built in that city and that Alexandria would be left out in the cold."

The *Herald* then gives a description of how the people of Baltimore lost their heads over the specious promises made by Fryer that the phantom ship would be built in that city. It then says:

"A reporter went to Alexandria last week, and found that no work had been done on the ship. The keel had not been laid. The whole scheme was a farce. Not only had business men of the town been gulled by false pretenses, but the system of humbugging and pretence had been kept up for the greater part of a year. In the printed minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors sent to the stockholders it was claimed that the keel was being laid, and that the company was in full possession of the shipyard formerly owned by John P. Agnew & Sons. But the reporter was told by Mr. Agnew that the shipyard had never been transferred to the Arrow Company at all, and that the whole transaction had been misrepresented to the stockholders. Mr. Agnew said that Fryer had paid \$100 for permission to begin operations in the yard and was to pay \$7,000 for further use of the yard for three or four months, and in case the company bought it this payment was to go on the purchase money, with an addition of a six per cent. payment as interest. It is needless to say that the various payments were not made as agreed upon, consequently the Agnews never gave the company possession of the property except by way of

lease. Altogether the Arrow Company paid them some \$7,000 rent money in installments and did some \$2,000 worth of work on the spot where the ship was to be launched, not a pound of iron had been bought for the ship and not a stick of timber hauled to the yard."

"During the summer months Shipbuilder Connelly, the newspaper man, at a salary of \$2,000, and Engineer Fryer, the tugboat man, at a salary of \$5,000, and his officers who were fortunate enough to get down there, rode on the yacht which belongs to the shipyard and talked of buying it with stock, taking in some other property auxiliary to the shipyard. Messrs. Agnew & Sons said they knew nothing about Mr. Fryer outside of his transactions with them. He had been unfortunate in not being able to sell stock enough to begin building the ship. The little repairing that the company had done down there was performed by the men and foreman, who were leased with the shipyard to the Arrow Company. The reporter visited the leading newspaper office in Alexandria, the *Gazette*, which had refused to be subsidized, and found the Arrow enterprise a fraud and failure and looked upon with suspicion and contempt by some of the best business men in town. Newspaper editors had been printed from time to time in one of the other papers, reiterating the old, old story that the ship would be built and launched just as soon as the money was paid in. But it was evident that no money was paid out for anything, unless Engineer Fryer was absolutely forced to do so. Debts were lying around town unpaid. While riding up the stately Potomac in pleasure yacht, hoping to inveigle the Navy Department at Washington into the scheme, the happy thought of buying the big hotel at Alexandria and consolidating it with the shipbuilding scheme occurred to the combine, and the largest hotel in town was purchased. The *Herald* engaged a lawyer to search the records. He found that the hotel had been bought by President Timothy O'Meara, of the steamship company, but not a cent paid on it. It was on the same day mortgaged and encumbered in such a way that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer a month to determine which man ought to go to jail first. Like the shipyard enterprise, the hotel scheme seemed as dead as an Egyptian mummy and blight upon the city. Alexandria is a quiet but thrifty town. Many Washington people are erecting fine dwellings there. The citizens are hospitable and ready to welcome legitimate enterprises. The *Herald's* representative was shown every courtesy. But, with one exception, he was unable to find a man who had bought stock in the *Pocahontas* scheme. Even Messrs. Agnew & Sons, who had rented Fryer the yard, had taken none of his stock and admitted that they would not advise friends to invest. 'It is not worth a cent a share,' said an ex-president of the Common Council. A state consulting engineer, throws additional light on the crookedness of Fryer's colossal scheme. Mr. Lancaster was made vice president of the steamship company at the urgent request of Mr. Fryer and his fellow manipulators. The letter shows the estimation in which Mr. Lancaster was held. His services were considered peculiarly valuable, as he had caused many thousands of dollars' worth of stock to be sold, and was in a way to increase the sales of stock to \$500,000. Mr. Lancaster subsequently withdrew from the concern, the reasons for which his letter explains. He says:

"Mr. Fryer said to me while I was vice president of the company, in the latter part of April, 1887, while we were in the private room of the Board of Directors at No. 115 Broadway:—'We must pull together in this thing (we were speaking about the affairs of the Arrow Steamship Company) and come to a thorough understanding. The fact is,' he said, 'I have lived on this thing for about fifteen years and made my living out of it, and there is no reason why you and I shouldn't do the same. You come up and live with me on Fifth Avenue in the best rooms in the house. We will bring all the models up there and have a good time. We can get thousands of dollars out of this Arrow Steamship Company scheme just as easily as I have made dollars out of it by working it alone. Our game must not be the getting in of big men—capitalists who will overhaunt the thing too much. We must get men into the company with from \$5,000 to \$10,000 apiece or whatever they can put up.'"

"Make them vice presidents or chief engineers or any thing they want to be. We can afford to give up our berths for a while. Then we can make them sick and fire them out and get in new men with more money. That is the way to do it."

"As to building the *Pocahontas*, we must not think of doing too much work on her for four or five years. When the ship is built our game is played out. I don't propose to let a patriotic thing like this fall through my fingers for many a long year to come. You must draw the same salary as I do—\$5,000 a year—and then you can make double that amount for expenses. That is what I have done."

"I have about \$17,000 or more charged up against the company now, for expenses and loans, and any money that has come in for stock I have put in my pocket and paid out just what I found was absolutely necessary to keep things going."

"The men I have put in as directors have got to do just what I tell them. Whatever we agree upon between ourselves to be done will be confirmed at the next meeting of the directors, which can be called at any time. As I have before promised, I am going to give you just half of the stock that I hold myself; the rest is my wife's. I will give you 5,000 shares, equal now to \$50,000, for your co-operation and confidence in the scheme."

"This threw a flood of light on the situation, and gave the scheme a new and startling aspect. I was astonished. It was the first real evidence of bad faith that I had received, and I was dumfounded."

"Of course I would not agree to any such proposition, and I refused to accept the rest of the stock. I also refused to attend further meetings or have anything to do with the scheme. In fact, I have not been inside of the office since. I refused to attend the meetings, although the directors came twice to my office—three of them—to force me to go."

"Mr. Lancaster then proceeded to tell how the company was in the habit of paying for the insertions of the cuts and descriptions of the proposed vessel in nautical journals."

"Mr. Lancaster further stated that Fryer said he held all the original drawings of the ship and without him it never could be built. In case of any trouble he could destroy them. 'I am the ship,' he used to say in his flights of oratory about his power and genius. At this final interview he admitted that the game would be up as soon as the ship was built."

In conclusion the *Herald* prints the editorial from the *Gazette* of the 3d instant, which stated that the gigantic schemes of Fryer & Co. had miscarried, and which dispelled the illusion which had intoxicated many of our people for the past eight or nine months in supposing that a colossal iron vessel was to be built here."

The *Herald* of to-day says:

"Among the friends of the wrecked *Pocahontas* great indignation was expressed that Engineer Lancaster had given the *Herald* some inside points on the reality of the Arrow company. They never stopped to

consider that hundreds of men in New York have been watching their villainy for months and collecting information leading in the direction of Sing Sing. It did not occur to these mariners who taught navigation in Washington barrooms that the *Herald* had sent half a dozen reporters to investigate the *Pocahontas* conspiracy. A *Herald* reporter went to Alexandria and found that the ship had never been started; not a foot of the keel had been laid nor a pound of iron brought to the yard. On returning to New York the reporter was told by the secretary of the company that the great enterprise was booming; that it had made Alexandria grow from a village to a busy city within a year; that twenty-five men were then at work at the ship; that all the iron had been ordered and would arrive at Alexandria in a few days and a large force of men added to those already there, and the *Pocahontas* pushed to speedy completion."

The *Herald* editorially to-day says "it has made three separate investigations of the *Pocahontas* swindle. It has interviewed citizens in Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore and New York. They all agree, and entirely outside of Mr. Lancaster's affidavit the *Herald* has found the Arrow steamship scheme a bubble. It is to be hoped that the victims will begin suits against the bunco managers of the scheme and teach them a lesson they will remember."

Messrs. Widdicombe, Connelly and Wood of the Arrow Company were seen by a reporter of the *Gazette* to-day. They said the article in the *Herald* was a tissue of falsehoods and an effort inspired by foreign capitalists and steamship lines to crush out an American enterprise. They said that Lancaster was an unprincipled Englishman who had served a term of imprisonment in England and had been kicked out of the company last April, since which time he has been trying to damage the company. They say the *Herald* will be sued for \$2,000,000 damages. Mr. Widdicombe said the company was building the ship like the Catholics built their churches—build as far as their money would go, and then wait till they got more money.

Mr. Park Agnew says that the Arrow Steamship company had fulfilled every contract he had known it to make, and that he had the utmost confidence in its ultimate success.

Mr. J. P. Agnew said he was surprised at the article; in his relations with Mr. Fryer he had a good impression of him and had great faith in the plan of his ship; Mr. Fryer might be over sanguine as most inventors are, but he was willing to afford facilities for building the ship if the company desired it. He said he felt sure that the reason the company did not come up to its agreements in relation to the payments for the shipyard was their inability to raise the money and not to dishonest motives.

In justice to the company it must be stated that so far as known it does not owe a dollar in this city, and the officers here are looked upon by those who know them as honest men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1887.
The President has accepted the resignation of Commissioner Sparks, to take effect to-day.

Surgeon General Hamilton has received a telegram from Dr. Porter, at Tampa, Fla., saying that there was one new case of yellow fever and no deaths yesterday. He also inquired if he could offer government aid in case the fever should break out in any of the neighboring counties.

The prevailing impression among the interested lawyers who heard the recent argument in the Virginia cases before the U. S. Supreme Court is that the ruling of Judge Bond will be practically affirmed.

Mr. Charles Marshall of Baltimore delivered an able argument in the U. S. Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Union Railroad Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Barbour this morning received a letter signed by nearly a hundred Virginians living in Baltimore, congratulating him upon his successful management of the late political campaign in his State, and expressing the hope that his valuable services to the democratic party may be rewarded by a unanimous election to the U. S. Senate by the democratic majority in the Virginia legislature.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been appropriated under the civil service law. As the effect of that law is to retain the republican office holders, only one thousand appointments have been made under it. So that every appointment under the civil service law has cost the government \$160.

In reference to the runaway match of Mr. Charles Carroll, of Howard county, Md., and Miss Susanne Bancroft, grand daughter of Mr. Bancroft, the historian, yesterday, it is said to have been entirely unnecessary, as the old gentleman was not opposed to it, and has the young people at his house to dinner to-day. He disinherited his grand daughter's father for marrying against his consent, but has no cause to adopt any such course toward her.

Ex-Congressman Cabell, of Virginia, concluded his argument before the interstate commerce commission to-day in the case of certain citizens of Danville against the Richmond and Danville system.

A meeting of the democratic committee of the State of Virginia will be held in Richmond to-morrow night to settle up the accounts of the last campaign.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has appointed as granger and storekeeper Jno. T. Cannady, Sixth district of Virginia.

Secretaries Fairchild and Lamar returned to Washington this morning from New York. Mr. Miller, commissioner of Internal revenue, returned to Washington this morning from a short business visit to New York.

It is said here that the young lady U. S. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, married yesterday in an English girl, for some time past employed as nurse in the Philadelphia hospital, whom the Senator met as a fellow passenger on his late return from Europe.

Senator Riddleberger is expected here to-day or to-morrow. Now that General Mahone is a "dead cock in the pit" it is supposed Senator Riddleberger will demand the Senatorial patronage General Mahone still retains.

It is reported to-day that E. C. Bryan, of Wisconsin, Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice Department, and a pet of Postmaster General Vilas, who will soon be Secretary of the Interior, will be appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, vice Sparks.

Senator Ingalls is expected here to-night. Soon after his arrival a meeting of the Senate District of Columbia Committee will be held to consider bills for changing the horse car lines of this city to cable lines, and for changing the sites of the railroad depots.

Mr. Cardwell, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Hanover county, Virginia, is in the city to-day. His friends say he will be the next Speaker of the body of which he is a member.

Mr. Pollard will probably be his opponent, but it is said Mr. Cardwell is more popular, and besides, that Mr. Pollard has a leaning toward prohibition.

Information from Lee county says that John Sargeant, of that county, while trying to separate two boys who were fighting, was struck on the back of the head with a stone by C. Osborn, and died from the injury. In the same county a colored man named Sam Kane was knocked from his horse by some railroad hands, and will not survive the fall.



TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Italian parliament was opened to-day. King Humbert in his speech from the throne said:

"My heart rejoices that Italy, so strong through her arms and sure of her alliances, is friendly with all nations. She continues her forward march in the family of the great powers and finds herself side by side with the leading states. She does not fear retrogression. All my efforts aim at the preservation of peace. The other great powers have the same object in view. In Africa, where the Italian soldier, even when falling fighting, proved his virtues, we aim at peace corresponding with our rights."

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The Court of Queen's Bench has quashed the verdict of the coroner's jury at Mitchelstown in the case of the victims of the police shooting on the ninth of September. The court takes the ground that the request was illegal, the jury was irregularly impaneled and the coroner's conduct was illegal and partial.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Globe* unofficially says that the government will swear in 20,000 special constables in order to check further riots in London.

Sir William McArthur, ex Lord Mayor of London, ex-Member of the House of Commons and a munificent patron of the Wesleyan church, died in a carriage of the Underground railway to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Times* says: "It is reported in Rome that the Pope has entirely disapproved the lawlessness and political fanaticism of the people in Ireland and has sent instructions to the clergy with reference to their future attitude regarding relations between landlords and tenants."

PARIS, Nov. 16.—General Le Flo is dead. He was 83 years of age.

Indian Raids.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Two more raids are reported to have been made by the bands of Indians supposed to be Apaches, who raided two or three ranches in the Sabinal mining district in Mexico, 150 miles south from El Paso, some time ago. They were pursued at that time by McGrew, a cattle man from Corralitos ranch, with a party of seven, but the Indians escaped to the mountains. Three weeks ago they attacked three Mexicans, killing two of them. Last Thursday they attacked a mining camp. But two men were in the camp at the time, a German named Schneidel and a negro. Both escaped. Schneidel is familiar with the Apaches, having been a chief's signal officer of Gen. Crook in the campaign against Geronimo. Schneidel says the band of savages was composed of five bucks and two squaws. Both Americans and Mexicans in that locality are satisfied the marauders are Indians. A mining man from there says: "No one need fear that we will cry Indians when there are none." On the contrary all alleged Indians news is sifted, and the man who brings it in is held responsible for the truth of his report. Not long ago a man was thrown into jail there for circulating a false rumor of an Indian attack.

Destructive Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive malt houses of the Seigel Brewing Company, on Washington street, occupying the block between Burton alley and Virginia street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and that portion of the brewery plant, including icehouses and elevator, was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated kiln. Loss on buildings is estimated at \$100,000. The elevator or storehouse had a capacity of 85,000 bushels, and it is believed to have been full. Total loss is at least \$150,000. The aggregate insurance is about \$100,000.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Carney and McAuliffe fought late last night for nearly five hours. The crowd then discovered where the fight was going on and broke in. The battle was then postponed. The betting changed with every round, but as a rule Carney was the favorite at small odds. The ring was broken down in the 74th round and, as both men were able to continue, the referee postponed the fight. The time for the next meeting is to be mutually agreed upon. The fight lasted four hours and fifty five minutes.

Bank Suspended.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Central bank of Canada suspended payment to-day. The capital of the bank was \$1,000,000, with \$500,000 paid up. It is impossible to give any idea of the bank's position at present, but it is expected that the depositors will suffer no loss.

A Terrible Disaster.

CANTON, China, Nov. 16.—The steamer Wah Yeung has been destroyed by fire in the Canton river. About 400 passengers are supposed to have been lost.

Terrible Explosion.

HANCOCK, Mich., Nov. 16.—The picking house of the Hancock Chemical Works was blown up this morning and six men killed. Particulars later.

Hon. John S. Barbour.

The result of the recent election in this State wears the rule of the people for two years more—the election of John S. Barbour to the United States Senate to succeed Riddleberger.—*Staunton Virginian*.

No that Mahone is dead, the wrangle for the United States Senatorship will begin. There should be no wrangle, however, for John S. Barbour deserves the place, and should receive it without opposition.—*Roanoke Times*.

We predict that not a single murmur of dissent will be heard when it is proposed in the caucus at Richmond that H. N. John S. Barbour be nominated Senator from Virginia to the United States Congress by acclamation. He is, and deserves to be, the choice of his party and people.—*Lynchburg News*.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The stock market opened strong this morning with prices from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the final figures of last evening. The market was very active and prices continued strong, though the progress made was very slow. Late in the hour the business became heavy, some stocks losing the entire advance of the early dealings. The market at 11 o'clock was active and firm generally at small fractions above the opening figures. Money easy at 3-4.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Virginia 6s consolidated 48½; past-due coupons 62; 10-40s 35½; new 3s 62½ bid to-day.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE NOV. 16.

Flour, fine.....	2.75	@	3.00
Superfine.....	2.75	@	3.00
Extra.....	3.50	@	3.80
Family.....	4.10	@	4.60
Yellow brands.....	4.50	@	5.00
Wheat, Longberry.....	0.76	@	0.81
Fultz.....	0.75	@	0.79
Mixed.....	0.76	@	0.80
Fair Wheat.....	0.70	@	0.74
Damp and tough.....	0.60	@	0.70
Corn, white.....	0.53	@	0.54
Yellow.....	0.50	@	0.54
New Corn.....	0.48	@	0.53
Corn Meal.....	0.55	@	0.60
Rye.....	0.53	@	0.58
Oats, new.....	0.32	@	0.36
Butter, Virginia prime.....	0.18	@	0.23
Common to middling.....	0.12	@	0.15
Eggs.....	0.24	@	0.27
Dressed Chickens.....	0.9	@	0.11
Live Turkeys.....	0.9	@	0.10
Dressed Turkeys.....	0.12	@	0.14
Dressed Pork.....	0.6	@	0.64
Hind quarters Beef.....	0.6	@	0.7
Fore quarters Beef.....	0.5	@	0.54
Veal Calves.....	0.50	@	0.70
Irish Potatoes.....	1.40	@	1.50
Onions.....	1.50	@	2.50
Apples per barrel.....	1.50	@	1.50
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	0.7	@	0.8
" unpeeled.....	0.5	@	0.6
" Cherries.....	0.14	@	0.13
Dried Apples.....	0.12	@	0.13
Bacon—Hams, country.....	0.12	@	0.13
" Sugar-cured Hams.....	0.12	@	0.13
Butchers' Hams.....	0.12	@	0.13
Breakfast Bacon.....	0.10	@	0.11
Sugar-cured Shoulders.....	0.8	@	0.8
" Bk. shoulders.....	0.6	@	0.6
" lg. cl. sides.....	0.8	@	0.8
" fat backs.....	0.74	@	0.8
" bellicies.....	0.74	@	0.8
Bacon.....	0.74	@	0.8
" Shoulders.....	0.74	@	0.8
" Sides.....	0.8	@	0.8
Lard.....	0.74	@	0.8
Smoked Beef.....	0.14	@	0.15
SUGARS—Brown.....	0.54	@	0.5
" O F A.....	0.54	@	0.5
" Conf. Standard A.....	0.54	@	0.5
" Granulated.....	0.54	@	0.5
Coffees.....	0.54	@	0.5
" Java.....	0.22	@	0.24
" Laguayra.....	0.25	@	0.28
" Java.....	0.15	@	0.16
" C. B.....	0.17	@	0.18
Sugar Syrup.....	0.22	@	0.33
Herring, Eastern, per bbl.....	3.50	@	5.25
Potomac No. 1.....	0.50	@	5.25
Pot. Family Bce 3 bbl.....	0.50	@	10.00
Dried, small barrel.....	4.75	@	5.25
Mackerel, small, per bbl.....	0.00	@	0.00
" No. 3, medium.....	0.00	@	0.00
" No. 3, large fat.....	13.00	@	14.00
" No. 2.....	15.00	@	18.00
Clover Seed.....	4.00	@	4.75
Timothy.....	4.75	@	5.00
Plaster, ground, per ton.....	4.75	@	5.00
Ground in bags.....	5.75	@	6.00
Lump.....	3.50	@	3.75
Salt—G. A. (Liverpool).....	0.75	@	0.80
" Fine.....	1.20	@	1.30
" Turk's Island.....	1.15	@	1.20
Wool—Long unwashed.....	0.26	@	0.27
" Washed.....	0.30	@	0.32
" Moring, unwashed.....	0.25	@	0.26
" Do. Washed.....	0.30	@	0.34
Skins.....	0.70	@	0.75
Hay.....	10.00	@	13.00
" Cut do.....	18.00	@	19.00
Wheat Bran 5 ton 3 car.....	17.00	@	18.00
Brown Middlings.....	17.75	@	18.00
White Middlings.....	19.00	@	19.25
Honiny Chop.....	19.00	@	20.00